(3) In order that the owners of surplus land be encouraged to use it for house construction rather than indulge in unnecessary litigation to retain it, they may be permitted, with a minimum of formality, to build housing units of the prescribed limit of 80 square metres of plinth area.

(4) If the owners are unable to construct such dwellings, they may be permitted to transfer the land to a cooperative housing society which may either develop Group Housing or make land available in plots of not more than 100 sq. mts. to its members for house construction.

(5) The facility mentioned in items (3) and (4) above will be available for five years from the prescribed date. If within this period the land has not been utilised as above, the provisions of sections 10, 11 and 14 of the Act will be applied *ipso-facto*.

(6) During the period of 5 years permitted for utilisation of the land in the prescribed manner, the surplus vacant land should be subject to a cess|tax. The amount of such cess|tax should be Rs. 3|- per square metre in category D towns. In category C, B and A towns, the Central or State Government, by general or special notification may prescribe a cess|tax ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50|- per square metre, depending on location, value etc. of land. This tax|cess will be applicable to vacant Government land also. where land is held by a Housing Cooperative Society as plotted development the society will be responsible for paying the cess|tax on all unbuilt plots.

(7) The land owner will cease to pay cess|tax on completion of construction equivalent to atleast 50 per cent of the prevailing FAR|FSI.

(8) Where within the prescribed period of five years the land has been brought under construction, but the said construction is in violation of the prescribed use of plinth area, a penalty amounting to a hundred times the prescribed vacant land cess|tax shall be imposed on the holders of the land. Such a penalty will be recoverable as arrears of land revenue. Alternatively, the State will have the option to confiscate the land and the structures built thereon.

(9) Include under Section 19 properties consisting of buildings and lands notified as being of archeaological, historical and cultural significance by a Competent Authority.

(10) Recognising that the State must continue to provide land and shelter to the urban poor, the Commission recommends that the entire proceeds of the vacant land cess|tax and penalties for misuse be credited to a Shelter Fund. The proceeds of the shelter fund would be wholly applied to the city from which it is collected and will be specifically utilised for land acquisition and development of serviced sites for the urban poor and for construction of housing for them. On a very conservative estimate deducting from the declared surplus vacant land of 1.66 lakhs hectares approximately 43000 hectare, for which exemption has been given leaves a balance of 1.23 lakhs hectares. Even on a modest rate of Rs. 5 per per square metre it should be possible to get approximately Rs. 600 crores per annum for the Shelter Fund.

Production of rice

844. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of rice in the country during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the total production of rice in each rice growing State, year-wise, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total production of rice in the country during the crop year 1984-85 was 58.34 million tonnes and in the

year 1985-86, it was 64.15 million tonnes. Final estimates of rice production for the crop year 1986-87 have not yet been received from all the States. However, based on available reports from the States and also taking into account rainfall and weather conditions etc., it is currently assessed that all-India production of rice during the crop year 1986-87 might be in the range of 59.5 to 60.0 million tonnes.

(b) Figures giving total production of rice State-wise (for major producing States) for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 are indicated in the attached Statement. (*See* below) Similar estimates for the crop year 1986-87 have not yet been received from all the States.

Statement

State-wise production of Rice

(*In thousand tonnes*)

State	Production	
	1984-85	1985-86
Andhra Pradesh	6909	7659
Arunachal Pradesh	118	118
Assam	2438	2847
Bihar	5377	6075
Gujarat	838	454
Haryana	1363	1636
Himachal Pradesh	117	126
Jammu & Kashmir	569	587
Karnataka	2375	1872
Kerala	1256	1163
Madhya Pradesh	3761	5759
Maharashtra	1936	2182
Manipur	333	333
Meghalaya	125	125
Mizoram	41	45
Nagaland	102	130
Orissa	4172	5202
Punjab	5052	5448
Rajasthan	213	119
Sikkim	16	16
Tamil Nadu	5362	5600
Tripura	373	390
Uttar Pradesh	7157	8198
West Bengal	8093	7834
Union Territories	240	235
ALL-INDIA :	58336	64153